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European supervision at
THE DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.
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PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most
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superintended by Europeans. Always
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No. 11,605

星期五六七八九日十初月五十四年十二月光

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 2nd, 1895.

二月七號

星期二

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

Hong Kong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed to "The Daily Press," only, and special business matters, to "The Daily Press' Office." Advertising and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise specified. Extra copies of the Daily Press may be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address, "Press."
P. O. Box 20 Telephone, No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

Owing to termination of Partnership CON-
TRACT our Firm will go into Liquidation
from this date.

EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & CO.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1895. 11370

NOTICE

We have this Day established ourselves
as MERCHANTS and GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENTS at HONGKONG,
SHANGHAI, CANTON, and HANKOW.

HAILING, BUSCHMANN, & MENZELL.

行洋事

司公時則

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. 11271

TO BE LET

FROM 1st AUGUST.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE—20, CAINE
ROAD, HONGKONG.

APPLY TO
PROCTURE DES MISSIONS FRANCAISES,

16, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. 11372

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above BANK
are reminded that all applications for
SHARES in the BANK OF CHINA and JAPAN,
LONDON, must be made on or before the 1st
instant.

CHARTREY INCHEROLD,
Attorneys for the Liquidator,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. 11373

TYphoon INSURANCE.

NOTICE

HOUSE-OWNERS, TRADERS, MORT-
GAGEES, and Others interested in House
Properties are informed that
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
are prepared to effect Biggest Loss or
DAMAGE by TYPHOONS at moderate
Rates.

For Particulars apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN,

Local Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH,

Commercial House,

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. 11374

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING of the Shareholders of the Company
will be held at the Office of the
Chairman, 10, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG,
on MONDAY, the 15th JULY next, at 12 NOON, when the aforesaid Resolution
which was passed at the EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING held on the 28th JUNE,
1895, will be submitted for confirmation, as a
special Resolution.

At the words "and the Company may at
any time by Special Resolution resolve in
any manner permitted by law to be
added" at the end of Article No. 19 of the
Articles of Association of this Company.

Dated the 29th June, 1895.

SHEWAN & CO.,
General Managers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Underwriters have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

THURSDAY, the 4th JULY, 1895,
at 12 NOON, at the Sale Rooms, 10, QUEEN'S
ROAD, HONGKONG, FURNITURE, &c.,
For Smoky Accounts.

Comprising—

TAPESTRIES, with FLICKED-COVERED
DRAWING-Room SUITES,
MABLET-TOP CENTRES, and SLIDE
TABLES.

CHINERY GLASSES, PICTURES, and
ORNAMENTS, an
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, MAB-
LET-TOP SIDEBOARD, with Bavelled Glass
BOTTLED-DINNER WAGON.

CROCKERY, GLASS, and PLATED
WARE.

GLASS DOOR CASES.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-

STEELS, DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES,
WITH Bavelled Glass Doors, CHEST OF
DRAWERS, DRESSING TABLE, MAB-
LET-TOP WASH-STAND.

ONE SEWING MACHINE and STAND.

AC. 10c.

TERMS OF SALE—As per
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. 11375

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANUA DIRECT.

THE Company's Steamship

"EMERALDA"

Captain Taylor will be despatched for the above
port TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst., at 5 P.M.,
instead of as previously advertised.

The Steamer will be accommodated
for Passengers and it is fitted with the Electric
Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1895. 11376

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. N. Co.'s Steamship

"JAPAN"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of cargo by the above named Vessel
are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Hongkong, where each
consignee will be entitled to mark his name
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods
are landed.

Optimal goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
4 P.M. To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst. at
4 P.M. will be subject to rates.

Any instruction will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

All Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns and notice of same given to the Un-
dersigned, when a representative of this Office
will attend to examine them at 10 A.M. on the 8th inst., after
which no claims will be allowed.

ALF. WOOLLEY,

Arriving Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. 11377

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG, AND
SOERABAJA.

THE Steamship

"OBOMARU"

Captain D. R. H. R. will be despatched as
above, the 1st inst., at 3 P.M., and not as
previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. 11378

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"GLENFRUIN"

Captain D. R. H. R. will be despatched as
above, the 1st inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1895. 11379

"CLARE'S"

THE STANDARD.

SCOTTISH ALPINE WHISKY

FOR EXPORT.

Will be sent to and STAMPS on arrival
most progressive of the Provincial Institutions
of the United Kingdom.

For forms of proposal and every information,
Apply to

DODWELL, CARILLI & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1895. 11377

"CLARE'S."

INTIMATIONS

R. J. REMEDIOS,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP

SELLER.

Will be sent to and STAMPS on arrival
most progressive of the Provincial Institutions
of the United Kingdom.

For forms of proposal and every information,
Apply to

DODWELL, CARILLI & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1895. 11377

"CLARE'S."

INTIMATIONS

H. J. REMEDIOS,

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP

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Will be sent to and STAMPS on arrival
most progressive of the Provincial Institutions
of the United Kingdom.

For forms of proposal and every information,
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Hongkong, 4th May, 1895. 11377

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Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1895. 11377

"CLARE'S."

INT'L CO., LTD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our AERATED WATER FACTORY is fitted with the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.

The Purified Ingredients only are used, and the utmost Care and Cleanliness exercised in the Manufacture throughout.

The Water used is proved by repeated Analyses to be Absolutely Pure.

For COAST-PORTS Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always in Stock—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

CHAMONADE

POTASH WATER

SALTZEE WATER

LITHIA WATER

SABAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1895. (26)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor."

Correspondents are requested to forward their news and views with communications addressed to "The Editor," not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side only.

No anonymous signed communications that have appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the "Press" should be sent to the office of the editor, the "Daily Press," after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Telegraphic Address, "Press."
P.O. Box No. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.—At Amoy, on the 28th June, the wife of Robert Hunter, of a daughter.

(1895)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 2ND, 1895.

THAT the Viceroy of Szechuan, Liu Ping-chang, is responsible for the outrages that have occurred in his province there can be little doubt, but it is difficult to believe that he can have furnished such an utterly idiotic statement of the origin of the disturbances as is alleged by the *Peking and Tientsin Times*. According to our contemporary, Liu has sent to Tientsin a despatch reporting that the affair commenced by a foreigner who had got into a crowd using his stick to save himself from being hustled; the crowd got angry, whereupon the foreigner took to flight, rescued his house, and then fired, killing two persons. Then the crowd gutted and burnt the building. "Inside," the report goes on to state, "the people found two Chinese children, kept in a cage of some kind. They were in a state of suspended animation. These children were taken to the yamen and skilful Chinese doctors were there called in, who, on examining them, found some kind of black drug introduced into their nostrils, which was the cause of their insensibility. By the use of remedies the doctors restored them to consciousness, when the children related how they had been kidnapped by the foreigner, who administered the drug, and they knew no more. Upon this dreadful crime being brought to light, by an open examination in a Chinese court of law, the people were fired with indignation and the disturbances began in all directions." This is just the sort of tale, that the literati, men like the notorious Chou Han, are constantly putting forth to inflame the passions of the people, but that a responsible officer of the Empire should invent or repeat anything of the kind is almost incredible, for it cannot be supposed that he believed it himself or that he could expect it to be believed by the Peking Government. Yet the *Peking and Tientsin Times* says "it is certain that such an idiot's lie is the Viceroy Liu's formal statement of the case received in the Vice-regal yamen at Tientsin." If that be so it must be taken as proof of his complicity and the duty of the Foreign Ministers at Peking to insist upon the condign punishment of Liu would be clear. Men removed from office or degraded in rank would be a quite inadequate penalty for the offence. Indeed, Liu's removal from the Viceroyalty had already been ordered before the riots broke out and for reasons unconnected with his treatment of foreigners, and it is said that, thinking nothing worse could happen to him, he has taken advantage of his brief remaining span of office to wreak his hatred on the missionary establishments in the province. If the Foreign Governments do their duty, Liu will be brought to formal trial before a mixed tribunal, as was the case with Pura. It seemed an epidemic character,

The steamer *Avalon Agnes*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon.

By the autumn it is expected that the whole Japanese army will be equipped with the Mitsuhei rifles.

A Chinese passenger suffering from plague arrived from Canton by the steamer *Fletcham* on Sunday morning. The patient was transferred to the Kennedytown Hospital, and died there at 3.30 a.m. yesterday.

Permit has been asked, and is likely to be granted, it is said, for the Yekohama Exchange for cotton, cotton yarn, minerals, and shares to include dealings in foreign shares in its list of permissible transactions.

A fine of \$500 was imposed on a cook at the Police Court yesterday for having in his possession 240 sets of prepared opium, and another cook was fined \$10 for having 2 sets in his possession. A G. Burrows, a tea factor, was born on the Main deck, and found the opium in a blanket and the man with the larger quantity said that someone in Swatow had asked him to take it to Hongkong.

Permit has been asked, and is likely to be granted, it is said, for the Yekohama Exchange for cotton, cotton yarn, minerals, and shares to include dealings in foreign shares in its list of permissible transactions.

A Japanese passenger, from Hakodate, June 15th, ex.—"The British sailing schooner *Ezio Oleara*, which ran ashore off Quinsbury, Kitagori, Amakiri prefecture, has become a total wreck. Upon the receipt of this information the British Consulate staff here and Customs officials hastened to the scene of disaster, and succeeded in saving 227 sea skins, 110 hats, and other ship gear from the wreckage. While on the way to port five boats were washed away.

François Bayard, an employee of the M.M. Company in Tientsin, was accused of having sold 100 boxes of opium to a Chinaman about the 20th June, he recanted from the hotel after hearing everything that came in his way, and having easily given up his position, he took off his clothes as he ran madly towards, and it was some time before the unfortunate man could be secured and borne to the General Hospital. Five minutes before the outburst he seemed perfectly natural—how he is spoken of as a hopeless and dangerous lunatic.

Last night the members of the Willard Opera Company gave their farewell entertainment at the City Hall, and they leave to-day for Shanghai. There was a good pit audience. The programme consisted of sentimental songs and comic songs, a pas-de-danse, a pantomime, a pas-de-trot, and a grand finale.

The Magistrate again dismissed the summons.

The application was dismissed.

We understand that the decision will be appealed against.

The crew of such ship were implicated in the crew that was nothing in the Ordinance which said of what "dangerous preparation" is to consist, and therefore it was left to the persons concerned to use their own judgment of what was a reasonable prevention. It had been taken on the ship to prevent opium being illegally conveyed to very cabin in the ship a printed notice in Chinese had been posted up warning passengers against bringing opium into the colony. In addition notices had been placed at the entrance to the steam decks and in the latrines. Altogether the Chinese authorities did their best to judge whether the ship was fit to sail. The passengers were also warned by the captain in case any of them could not read the notice. Unless it were to search all the boxes and luggage of every passenger, counsel submitted that his client could not possibly take fair proceedings in this colony. The other man had ignited the gunpowder, world was also another man. The two were taken before Hon. Mr. Wedderburn at the Police Court yesterday and remanded.

THE POWERS OF THE MAGISTRATE.

AN IMPROVISED FINE.

At the Police Court yesterday Mr. Hastings (from Mr. Watson's office) made an application to the Hon. H. E. Widgeway on behalf of Major Jardine, Matheson and Co., for warrants under Act 1 and 2 Victoria, chapter 74, for the ejectment of about fifty squatters from land at East Point belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.

The Magistrate again dismissed the summons.

Mr. Hastings asked the prosecution to be punished for bringing a vexatious charge against the defendant.

The application was dismissed.

We understand that the decision will be appealed against.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co. limited advised the receipt of the following report for May from Mr. Blaize, the manager of the mine:—

"I am sending you a copy of the Survey of Punjom of small settlements at a rent of under £20 a year, and was pleased for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the mine.

"Also a Grant 200 feet level—Good roads.

"The General again dismissed the summons.

The application was dismissed.

We understand that the decision will be appealed against.

THE CONTESSA DA VERA.

The name of the Condesa da Vera is well known in Europe.

She is the widow of the late D'Orville, who was a man of great wealth.

She is the mother of the late D'Orville, who was a man of great wealth.

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within doors during their stay in Japan, except when so called to go out.

We note that the Japanese Military Attaché, who was so familiar a figure here before the outbreak of war, has returned with the title of colonel. This is no doubt in well-earned recognition of the services he has rendered his country.

We learn that the gunner Li, who blew up the south-eastern fort at Weihaiwei, under the direction of Mr. Hewitt, and who was supposed to have perished in the explosion, is alive. He was taken prisoner by the Japanese and is now in Japan.

A Naval Court of Enquiry was held at the Chinese Admiralty last week, conducted by Mr. Dettinge, Mr. Le Poer, and Sir George Tait. The sittings were held on Wednesday, Thursday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst., between the hours of nine and twelve. Messrs. Schell, Howie, Kirk, Howard, and Macleod were examined in the order in which they had been called, and their testimonies have been handed to the Court in writing; the object of the enquiry was to investigate certain matters relating to the capitulation of Linkangtung and the Chinese fleet. The result has been very unsatisfactory to one of the Europeans concerned, but no authentic report of the proceeding has reached us, and we refrain from publishing it at present.

The new oil godown in the Extra Concession is rapidly approaching completion. This will be the largest godown as yet constructed in Tientsin, and will probably develop a trade at present only dreamt of.

We notice the river water is again heavily charged with mud—the result of recent rains—and it is to be feared that steamers will soon be having trouble on their way up and down the Peiho.

We understand that considerable improvements and extensions are being carried out at the Isabell Fisher Hospital, with funds from the trust supplemented by local subscriptions. The work is being done by the Chinese, and of this party is assisted by the fact that not long ago there were some difficulties in port and waiting outside for fighters, and not only was the hand densely packed with cargo, but the steamer agents had to provide additional accommodation above, below, and opposite the British Concession; yet within three weeks we observe from the Customs that there were only three steamers in port, all being built up with the same speed.

We hear that efforts are being made to obtain permission from the proper quarter to make use of the grounds of the Naval College for cricket and lawn tennis. The idea is an excellent one, as the place is very dry, of ample size, for both games well suited to the climate, and within easy reach of the settlement, being near enough to the British Concession. It is further to be hoped that the ladies will find sufficient attraction in the accommodation which can easily be provided for them there, to induce them to grace the ground with their presence.—*Felicity and Tientin Times*.

THE INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT OF SIAM.

M. Rulin-Jacquemyn, confidential adviser to the King of Siam, has returned to Bangkok for a stay of a few months, during which he will take up his abode at Spa. He has given the Brussels correspondent of the Times the benefit of his services, and the King has given him the rank of the Duke of the Empire from the special point of view of its bearing upon English interests. Thus the preponderance of English commerce in Siam and the necessity of being well acquainted with the English language for those of his countrymen who are desirous of establishing themselves in Bangkok are points upon which he is strongly insistent.

As regards the diminution of the Matong, the computation of the left bank of which does not in reality offer any special advantage to France, M. Rulin-Jacquemyn (says the Times correspondent) considers that the creation of a "buffer" State is a chimera. The only "buffer" state would be Siam, herself, who is well placed to fill the gap. She has the means and the moral force of a neutral kingdom, and that which devolves in Europe upon Belgium, Bangkok should represent Antwerp, and in view of the topographical situation of the former city and of the fact that it is destined to become the great port of Indo-China, England and France have an equal interest in guaranteeing the independence of Siam. This is a matter which has gained added importance from the overthrow of the power of China, resulting from her defeat by Japan. The story behind French and English influence in the Far East. M. Rulin-Jacquemyn points out, is necessarily a delicate subject to handle. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the colonial administration of France, like that of other countries, has not yet fully grasped the limits of its influence in the persons of its officials. The condition imposed upon Siam by the French Government after the Phrayat incident two years ago was seemingly fulfilled, and it is not quite clear why the French continue to occupy Chanthaburi. French Chauvinists believe that the occupation will not cease as long as England maintains her position in Europe. The reasons of reasoning which, apart from it, do not appear very satisfactory to the Siamese.

The railways in Siam (M. Rulin-Jacquemyn added) are making good progress. Though so far the only line is that which connects the capital with the port on the river, a distance of 273 kilometers; the construction of an important line from Bangkok to Koral and Korat in the north is expected to be completed in 200 miles is on the road to completion. Other lines towards Ayuthaya, the ancient capital, and towards Burmese are projected, and in a very short time the commercial activity of Siam will be transformed by her railways, as her industrial organisation has been transformed by the institution of her Legislative Council under the supervision of King Chulalongkorn.

GUNPOWDER TREASON.

The following extract from the *Daily Mail* gives us the ground on which Mr. Sir John Brodrick challenged the late Government's War Office administration of the question of ammunition reserves—

We are getting the ships; we are getting the men; and we have got the money. We have got men into camp meetings; and although it will take us long to recruit them, we shall be ready in these respects when we are on the way to restore England to the position of an effective Great Power. Yet there is one respect in which we are making no step forward; we are going down and down. Ships and men and money are provided by us to fight; they fight with guns, and guns fit for the present; but powder we are utterly bankrupt in, and if the day comes to-morrow our ruin, by reason of this lack of powder, could be prophesied with absolute certainty within, not months, but weeks. Our correspondents have said this before, and we have said this before; but nothing could excuse us if, knowing what we do, we refrained from saying it again. The Queen's Royal Regiment, the Queen's Own, our national armament is ruined. We wish not to be needlessly alarmist. We do not say we are going to war to-morrow. But it is as clear as the sun that the influence of a nation in the counsels of the world, that its very power of keeping up war, depends on the power it has in making itself felt when the hour comes. To be beaten in war is to be beaten in business. What then, are we to do when we know that in the ultimate necessity of national power England to-day is as good as powerless? Seven hundred and twenty million rounds of small-arm ammunition is not thought too much for an upstart Power like Japan. France and Germany have well over half that quantity. And we have not always been in preparation to meet the needs of these countries. The need must be scattered over the whole world and the communication of one member with another might be cut off by any momentary accident at sea. Yet we assert, boldly and responsibly, and we implore Parliament to consider the statement of responsibility, that if ammunition has been used in accordance with the usual rules, there can be absolutely no reason for cartridges in stock, and that if this result we are not in a position to uprate a month's campaign against even a second, or third, or fourth rate enemy.

We ourselves, as the world well knows by now, are part of a political situation largely due to the end of conflict. Our arms cannot be taken to India, and cordite cannot be made there by reason of the heat. Cordite will not keep twelve months without deteriorating. Its propulsive power degenerates from month to month, whence it follows that unless you are in mark on each cartridge the date when it left the factory, and sighted it, rifled accordingly, you could not depend on the ability of any troops to fire one single concentrated volley with it.

Hence it follows that if cordite cartridges are to be used in the army and navy they must be turned out in a constant and regular and abundant stream. Such parts of the world as still produce gunpowder must be stimulated to increase production to the requirements of our whole Empire. It becomes essential not only to keep up the total of rounds of ammunition, but to furnish new cartridges for old as the old become rapidly obsolete. And how are we doing? There is not a single private factory in England that can turn out any quantity of cordite at present, and the only method so far adopted is the sale of old black powder, which the makers of the old black powder have in many cases dismantled their machinery, and are no longer in a position to be called upon at an emergency. So it is left to Woolwich and Woolwich, the intervals of the explosions which the least heat seems to render inevitable, to turn the gunpowder wherewith the whole English might to-morrow be called on to fight for its life.

We have protested, we protest, and we shall protest against committing the ultimate destiny of our country to the caprice of this life-time explosive. But we wish now to address all Englishmen, apart from their private opinion, particularly the working classes. Especially do we wish to address the English working classes to exert every effort to procure the English Government to provide a while ago to look into the matter of our reserve ammunition. If it must be borne in let it be cordite, for the present, we will be satisfied with any kind of reserve. Let him set himself to grasp the condition which cordite imposes—that there must be an enormous quantity of instant equable production available, and that we can have no reserve of cordite by reason of cost and deterioration; our reserve must consist in facilities for a perpetual generous supply. If cordite is to remain the sole basis of our armament, let us at least have factories, and factories capable of turning it out. We must not be in a position to approach the moment when we have to call upon the nation to put into being month by month the amount of powder necessary to supply our navy and army for four years. We demand the powder must actually be manufactured; indeed, we have said enough to show that this would be a wasteful waste of our resources. But we must have a supply capable of meeting our needs, and we must have a reserve of powder in case of emergency. At present we have every reason for insisting that this we have not. If only those who could most working pressure on the War Office could be stirred to do it! In six months it would multiply our diplomatic efficiency by ten. And we should be out of sixty millions further removed from us than we are at this moment.—*Full Bell Gatt*.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Cremorne*, from Amyo Sui Jun, had light variable winds from N.E. to S.E. and cloudy weather with moderate sea throughout.

The British steamer *Denebogaz*, from Bangkok 24th June, had moderate to fresh breeze with heavy rain; wind S.W. to W. to Pao Ubi. From Pao Ubi to Cape Paduan moderate to light S.W. wind with light rain. From Paduan to North Rost moderate breeze and gloomy weather; wind westward. From N. Rost to port moderate and light N.W. wind with low barometer and heavy squalls.

The British steamer *Messina*, from Paduan 26th June, experienced light southward winds and smooth sea with general fair weather through the Gulf Sea. Entered China Sea 29th ult. 4 p.m. to 12. N. long. 110 30' E. Had moderate to fresh S.W. to S. winds, heavy rain squalls and drift threatening appearance with high seas and falling barometer up to lat. 29° 30' N. long. 120 30' E. Hence to port right S. to S.E. winds and high weather. Lowest temp. 29.7°. Vessels at Sandakan.—Treasur and bark *Sandfield*.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

JUNE.

- 1. Keshire, British str., from Hongkong.
- 2. Misaki, Japanese str., from Tsingtao.
- 3. Lantau, British str., from Amoy.
- 4. Lantau, British str., from Amoy.
- 5. Kowloon, British str., from Hongkong.
- 6. Fahy, German str., from Foochow.
- 7. Poysard, German str., from Hongkong.
- 8. Newswich, British str., from Swatow.
- 9. Empress I, British str., from Victoria.
- 10. Empress II, British str., from Victoria.
- 11. Poysard, British str., from Foochow.
- 12. Poysard, British str., from Foochow.
- 13. Shengking, British str., from Tientsin.
- 14. Kuan, British str., from Swatow.
- 15. Merstone, British str., from Hyogo.
- 16. Cayton, British str., from London.
- 17. Canton, British str., from Hongkong.
- 18. Sun Meihua, Norn. str., from Tientsin.
- 19. Changning, British str., from Tientsin.
- 20. Empress I, Norn. str., from Foochow.
- 21. Poysard, British str., from Foochow.
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